



A.D. 1871, 13th *FEBRUARY*. N^o 359.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

HENRY JOSEPH FRANCIS HUBERT
FOVEAUX.

—
VALVE FOR ADMINISTERING INJECTIONS.
—

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,

35, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

1871.



A.D. 1871, 13th FEBRUARY. N^o 359.

Valve for Administering Injections.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Henry Joseph Francis Hubert Foveaux at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 13th February 1871.

I, HENRY JOSEPH FRANCIS HUBERT FOVEAUX, of No. 62, Strand, 5 in the County of Middlesex, Surgical Instrument Maker, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "AN IMPROVED AUTOMATIC VALVE FOR ARRESTING THE DISCHARGE OF LIQUID FROM A RESERVOIR WHILE THE LEVEL OF THE LIQUID IS YET ABOVE THE OUTLET," to be as follows:—

In administering liquid medicinal injections by means of the instru- 10 ments now used for that purpose, the operator, who is sometimes also the patient, cannot always keep the reservoir of liquid under inspection, and often continues to pump after the liquid has been exhausted thereby injecting air to some and occasionally to an injurious extent. I propose to obviate this defect by furnishing the reservoirs of such 15 instruments with a self-acting valve which will shut off all communication with the injection tube before any air can possibly enter it. I also propose to apply my valve to any reservoirs of liquid under the same conditions.

Foveaux's Improved Automatic Valve for Administering Injections.

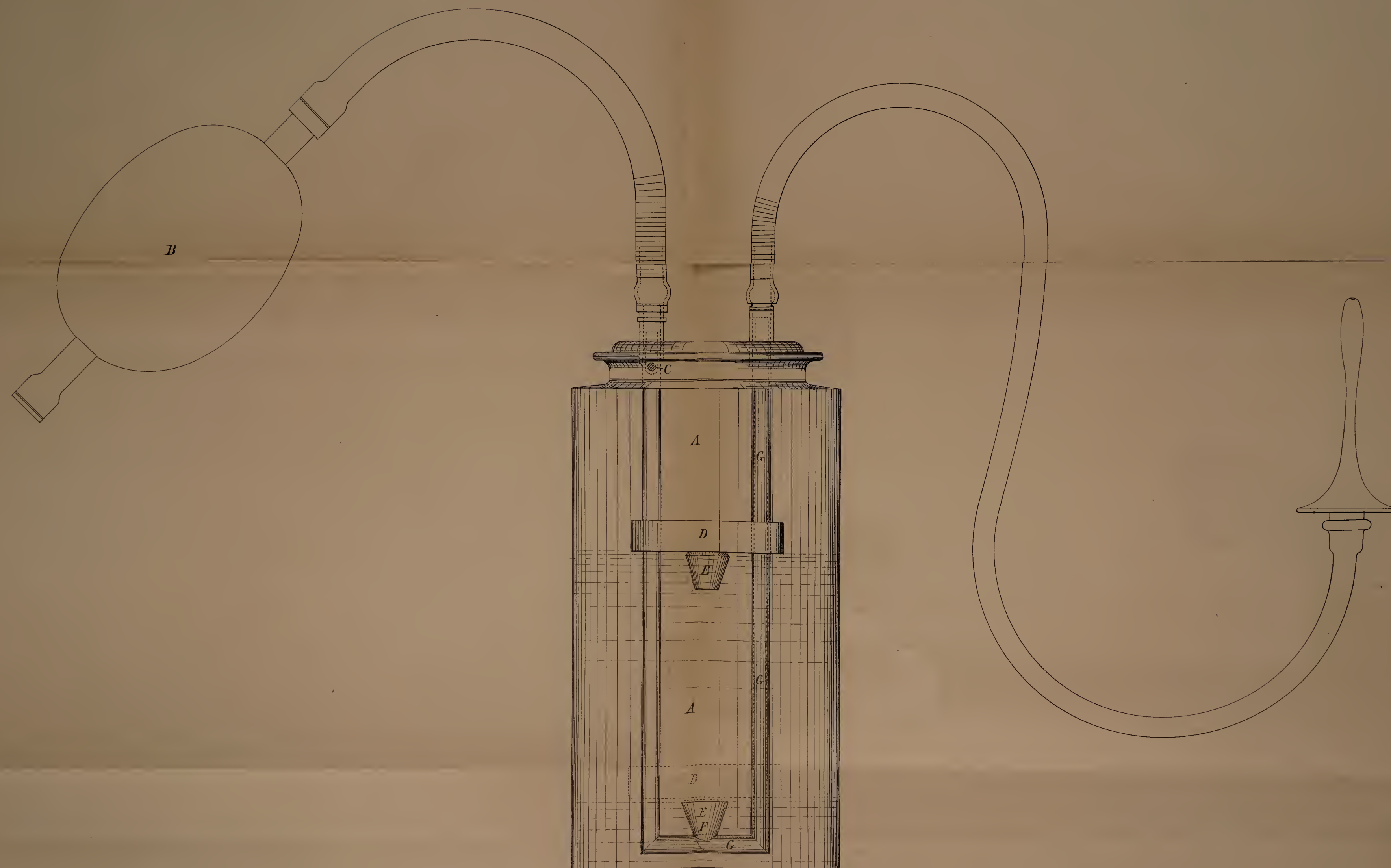
My improved automatic valve consists of a float of any suitable material having at its under surface a plug in the shape of a reversed cone or of other suitable form and traversed by one, two, or more vertical tubes or rods serving to guide it in its rise and fall. Also of a valve seat or socket for the plug of this float, which socket may be 5 carried on one of the vertical guide tubes which will also serve as outlet or injection tube. Or it may be fixed to the bottom of the reservoir, but must in every case be above its level. On air being pumped into the reservoir, the liquid can only escape through the valve seat or socket, and before the level of the liquid can have lowered to 10 the top of this socket the plug of the float will have entered it and closed the outlet. Thus the reservoir cannot be converted into an air pump. The float may carry several plugs to enter an equal number of sockets, fixed in position to receive them, or a single socket may be provided with several outlet or injection tubes to be closed by a single 15 plug. The reservoir may be of any shape, and of glass, metal, or other material, and the float be of any section which may be found convenient.

On the accompanying Sheet of Drawing forming part of this my Provisional Specification, I have illustrated the application of my improved 20 automatic valve to a clyster pump, A indicating a transparent reservoir; B, the bellows by means of which air is forced through the hole C into the reservoir; D, the float, to the under side of which is attached the plug E for closing the socket or valve seat F; F, the socket or valve seat, communicating with the opening in pipe G, through which the 25 liquid is discharged.

The dotted lines show the valve closing the outlet.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1871.



The drawing left with Provisional Specification is partly colored.

